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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN HAITI

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 1007 (1995) the Security Council decided, on 31 July 1995, to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) until 29 February 1996. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 of that resolution, by which the Council requested me to apprise it of progress in the fulfilment of UNMIH's mandate and to report to it at the mid-point of the mandate.

2. I visited Port-au-Prince on 14 and 15 October 1995 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and discussed with him the situation in Haiti and the needs of the country after February 1996. President Aristide praised the excellent cooperation between the Haitian authorities and UNMIH.

II. COMPOSITION, DEPLOYMENT AND OPERATIONS

3. By its resolutions 940 (1994) and 975 (1995), the Security Council authorized the deployment of up to 6,000 troops and 900 civilian police officers and, inter alia, requested me to ensure that the force level of UNMIH was suited to the tasks of the Mission and was kept under constant review. Since my last report on 24 July 1995 (S/1995/614), the force level has generally remained below the authorized strength, although there have been instances when this level was exceeded owing to the rotation of national contingents (see annex I). Major rotations took place during the reporting period, with most contingents making a complete change. The Bangladeshi contingent was reduced to 850 personnel. The deployment of a 200-strong contingent from Djibouti, which provided UNMIH with a greater number of French-speaking personnel, took place on 13 September 1995. The national composition of the incoming Caribbean Community (CARICOM) battalion was modified as a result of an increase in the Belizean contingent and a proportional decrease in the Jamaican contingent. Antigua and Barbuda's contingent was unable to complete its rotation owing to a national emergency and remained in the home country to cope with the consequences of a hurricane. The aviation unit provided by Argentina was repatriated on 2 October 1995.

4. As of 5 November 1995, the strength of the civilian police component was 780 (see annex II). UNMIH also had 184 international staff, 240 local staff, 39 local contractual personnel recruited as interpreters for the civilian police (CIVPOL) and military contingents and 28 United Nations Volunteers (UNVs).

5. UNMIH's military component completed its deployment throughout the country, and new base camps were established at Hinche, Ouanaminthe and Port-de-Paix (see S/1995/614, para. 4), completing deployment in all nine departments. The boundaries of six operational sectors were modified at the end of August (see map). CIVPOL personnel are deployed at 19 locations, regrouped in 5 divisions.

6. In its task of sustaining a secure and stable environment, in which the security of the President of Haiti is a high priority, UNMIH has continued to carry out patrols; escort humanitarian relief convoys; provide logistical and security support for elections; provide back-up to the Haitian authorities in law and order situations; and ensure the security of UNMIH personnel and property. Besides improving base camps, UNMIH engineers undertook projects relating to the main supply routes, such as the reconstruction of the Jacmel bridge, a task that will also benefit the local population. Planning efforts are now directed at reducing the force as the end of the mandate period approaches.

7. As August normally marks the beginning of the hurricane season in Haiti, UNMIH's military component took steps to protect the Mission and United Nations agencies from the dangers posed by storms and also assisted the Haitian authorities in planning for potential natural disasters. At the Government's initiative, planning committees were formed at the national and local levels. With UNMIH's assistance, medical training was provided to over 200 Haitian personnel to respond to disaster situations.

8. The Civil Affairs Unit, in addition to coordinating emergency medical training, worked on a number of projects ranging from repairing infrastructure and rehabilitating prisons to improving the power distribution, maintenance and billing systems of Electricité d'Haiti. It also initiated a clean-up of abandoned vehicles from the streets of Saint-Marc, a step that led the local citizens to continue the operation themselves. As of 1 October 1995, 332 small projects had been completed and another 375 were in progress, thus enhancing UNMIH's image among the Haitian population. The Unit now aims at completing ongoing projects or handing them over to the Government or to community authorities as part of a gradual transfer to Haitian authorities of functions now carried out by UNMIH. Information activities have continued to focus on the role of UNMIH, security issues and elections. Countries contributing to UNMIH were provided with media coverage of their troops in Haiti.

9. The training and monitoring of the newly created Haitian National Police and of the Interim Public Security Force remain the priority task of CIVPOL. Specialized training, such as an intensive course in serious crime investigation and training in management, computer and statistics compilation, was conducted at CIVPOL operations centre and divisional headquarters. Courses and training programmes for Haitian National Police personnel, tailored to meet local requirements, were also organized.

10. The threat to UNMIH is assessed as low. While a French CIVPOL officer was seriously wounded on 31 August 1995 by unknown assailants, there is no evidence that this incident was an organized attempt against UNMIH personnel.

11. My Special Representative and his senior staff continue to meet regularly with President Aristide, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, senior government officials, political leaders and members of the general population. With a view to starting planning for a smooth transition, the Commander of the military component invited the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice to a Commanders' conference during the last week of September to initiate discussions about security arrangements in Haiti after the departure of UNMIH.

III. POLITICAL AND SECURITY SITUATION

12. Since my report of 24 July 1995 (S/1995/614), the internal security situation has improved as a result of the more active role played by the Haitian public security forces and of UNMIH's continued efforts. While crime has declined (see annex III), public unrest over economic issues is on the increase, as shown by the number of peaceful demonstrations during the summer and autumn. The most significant trend reflects an overall decline across the country in violent crimes such as murders and vigilante-type executions. Recent reports and surveys indicate that the population is now more inclined to apprehend suspected criminals and to turn them over to the authorities than to carry out "vigilante justice", as was the case earlier this year. Moreover, vigilante groups have disbanded in many places. This is an encouraging sign, although a re-emergence of these groups cannot be completely ruled out.

13. There was no widespread political violence during the recent rounds of elections. Some murders and commando-style assassinations of former members of the Haitian Armed Forces - including recently that of General Mayard - have, however, occurred, for which no motives have so far been established. A Special Investigation Unit, supported by CIVPOL, MICIVIH and the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), is being set up to give Haitian judicial authorities the required technical assistance in investigating this type of crime.

14. There is no indication of any organized threat to the Government of Haiti at this time. The mass appeal of the President and the robust presence of UNMIH provide a strong deterrent to undemocratic action by disgruntled elements, including former members of the Haitian Armed Forces. There appears to be a general consensus that the presence and operational effectiveness of the UNMIH military and CIVPOL components have a salutary effect on strengthening security and stability, although this task rightly belongs to, and should be performed by, the agencies of the Haitian Government. UNMIH therefore attaches great importance to the development of an effective Haitian National Police.

15. However, there has been increasing popular discontent with the Government's programme of economic reforms. Some trade unions as well as various organizations and political leaders have denounced the plan to sell State enterprises to the private sector. An anti-privatization committee has been created to coordinate protest activities against, in particular, Prime Minister

Smarck Michel, the Finance Minister and the Governor of the Central Bank, who were negotiating the terms of the structural adjustment loan agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. On 10 October, Prime Minister Michel tendered his resignation to the President and the process of privatization was interrupted.

16. On 18 October 1995, President Aristide convened a special session of the National Assembly in order, inter alia, to approve the appointment of a new Prime Minister; ratify all decrees issued by the Government; discuss the issue of abolishing the Army; and vote on the budget and on several bills, including those concerning the collectivités territoriales and a conciliation commission. The parliamentary session, chaired by the President of the National Assembly, will continue until all agenda items have been considered. On 23 October, President Aristide nominated the Foreign Minister, Mme. Claudette Werleigh, to become the next Prime Minister.

IV. HAITIAN SECURITY FORCES

17. In my last report, I mentioned that the Government of Haiti was assessing the national police force's requirements. Taking into account financial constraints, it has now decided on a police force of 5,000 officers, all of whom have been recruited. The Government continues to encourage and support the Haitian National Police.

18. By the beginning of October 1995, over 1,400 officers from the first four classes of Haitian National Police graduates had been deployed after completing their training. The deployment of the fifth and sixth classes, comprising over 1,450 cadets who are currently undergoing training in the United States, is expected to be completed by November. They will be followed by the remaining three classes, comprising some 2,150 personnel, the last of whom are scheduled to be deployed by February 1996.

19. The members of this new force are inevitably inexperienced and there have been several incidents involving abuse of authority, unbecoming conduct or disproportionate use of force. But the officers of the Haitian National Police have been generally found to be motivated and willing to perform well and they are accepted by the population. They are being trained on-the-job by CIVPOL monitors, who are constantly monitoring their progress and performance. However, the Haitian National Police still lacks an experienced and skilled leadership, an area of concern that needs to be addressed by the Haitian Government. The recent publication of a Code de discipline and the setting up of an internal investigation unit should improve the professional conduct of the force.

20. Thanks to the support extended by some Governments and as a result of the efforts made by the Haitian authorities themselves, the problem of the resources needed to equip the Haitian National Police has been partially resolved. The 1,400 Haitian National Police officers deployed so far have received essential equipment and supplies. However, considerable resources are still required to provide the 3,600 officers to be deployed in the next few months with the equipment necessary to enable them to carry out their policing functions

effectively. This is an area that deserves urgent attention, as the departure of UNMIH might leave the Haitian National Police without essential logistics and support.

21. As previously noted (see S/1995/614, para. 32), the Interim Public Security Force, which is constituted from screened and quickly trained members of the former Haitian Armed Forces, is being gradually replaced; each time a group of Haitian National Police graduates is deployed, a corresponding number of Interim Public Security Force personnel is demobilized. Demobilization is now affecting those Interim Public Security Force members rated as good or excellent performers. Some of these personnel have been or might be inducted into the special security units being created by the Haitian authorities for specific tasks like airport or port security, ministerial security, court security, prison guards, etc. Many demobilized members are taking advantage of the International Organization for Migration retraining programme, which is intended to help them to find proper employment. There are indications, however, that some Interim Public Security Force members are becoming restive owing to a feeling of discrimination and an uncertain future. Additional efforts are therefore required to ensure that they are reintegrated in the mainstream of society.

V. ELECTIONS

22. In the wake of considerable criticism of the way in which the 25 June elections had been conducted, the President of the Provisional Electoral Council, Mr. Anselme Rémy, admitting that "serious mistakes" had been made, resigned on 26 July, along with another member of the Council, Mr. Jean-Francis Mérisier. By presidential decree, they were replaced by Mr. Pierre-Michel Sajous and Mr. Johnson Bazelais and the former was unanimously elected as the new President of the Provisional Electoral Council. However, these changes did not satisfy most political parties that do not belong to the Lavalas coalition that supports President Aristide and, on 11 August, two members of the cabinet, Mr. Anthony Barbier (Progressive National Revolutionary Party) and Mr. Enold Joseph (National Front for Change and Democracy), resigned in protest.

23. In a renewed attempt to promote broad participation in the forthcoming elections, my Special Representative, together with the representatives of the Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti, encouraged the resumption of a dialogue between all parties involved. Although a series of discussions took place, a solution could not be found and virtually all "non-Lavalas" parties decided not to participate in the second round, reruns or complementary elections.

24. In pursuance of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Security Council resolution 1007 (1995), UNMIH, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) and the Electoral Observation Mission (EOM) of the Organization of American States (OAS) cooperated closely with the Provisional Electoral Council in the organization of the remaining elections to ensure that the remainder of the electoral process would not to be marred by the inefficiency and irregularities observed during the 25 June elections. The UNMIH Electoral Assistance Team

provided technical expertise to the Provisional Electoral Council for the preparation of these elections at both the national and the departmental levels. Its assistance covered areas such as logistical planning, organization and coordination, establishment of budget estimates, preparation of instructions to departmental and communal electoral authorities, polling and counting. UNMIH's military and CIVPOL components assisted the Haitian police in ensuring security throughout the electoral period, including the transport of ballots before and after the vote. EOM, in close cooperation with UNMIH and MICIVIH, organized and led the observation of the elections.

25. On 13 August, complementary legislative and municipal elections were held in 21 electoral districts under peaceful conditions. Thorough preparation and increased security allowed EOM to conclude that there was a perceptible improvement in the organization of the elections. However, voter turnout was low, particularly in the Port-au-Prince area.

26. The second round of the legislative elections and additional reruns took place on 17 September in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity and the impact of training, better planning and improved security was readily apparent. According to the Provisional Electoral Council and EOM, voter participation was again rather low (around 30 per cent), though similar to (or indeed better than) the participation recorded during the second round of legislative elections. While those parties that boycotted the elections claimed credit for the low voter turnout, it could in fact have resulted from factors such as the lack of civic education, fatigue, low-key campaigning and preoccupation with economic issues. However, a substantial number of candidates belonging to non-participating parties did contest the elections and five of them were elected. On 8 October, additional run-offs were held in four constituencies and elections were again organized in seven communal sections. These elections also took place without incident.

27. The polls resulted in a clear victory for the Lavalas platform, which now has a majority in the Senate with 17 of 27 seats and in the Chamber of Deputies with 66 of 83 seats. At the municipal and local levels, the Lavalas platform won 102 mayorships out of 133 and 345 Conseils d'administration de sections communales out of 562. The legislative and local elections increased differences between the winning Lavalas movement and virtually all traditional political parties, including those that had worked for the return of President Aristide. Having boycotted the second round of the legislative elections, those parties continue to question the results. Though efforts are being made to promote a dialogue between the Provisional Electoral Council and political parties, it is not clear, at this stage, whether an arrangement can be found to ensure their participation in the presidential elections.

VI. JUDICIAL AND PENAL SYSTEMS

28. Training and retraining of judicial personnel remain crucial if the reform of the Haitian justice system is to be effective. Since its inauguration in July 1995, the Justice Academy has already trained over 100 judges and prosecutors and 50 court security guards, who have been deployed in the Port-au-Prince area. Canada, France, the United States and the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP) provide the Ministry of Justice with technical assistance.

29. The Ministry of Justice has appointed personnel for the recently created National Penitentiary Administration, some 420 members of which underwent an initial two-week training with assistance from UNDP and MICIVIH and have assumed responsibility for the country's penitentiaries. MICIVIH and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have assisted in establishing a system of prisoner registration which, in addition to improving the protection of prisoners' rights, allows an exact assessment of the prison population. Most detainees are now brought before a judge within the legal time-frame. In collaboration with UNDP, UNMIH, MICIVIH and international donors, the National Penitentiary Administration has considerably improved the basic living conditions of prisoners. There are sanitary and medical services in 8 of 15 prisons, including the National Penitentiary. The situation remains critical, however, in a number of prisons, where overcrowding and inadequate infrastructure undermine security and living conditions. The Civil Affairs Unit of UNMIH is currently rehabilitating the Cap Haitien prison under a project funded by multilateral agencies. A comprehensive assistance project for penitentiary reform, financed by the Haitian Government, UNDP and bilateral donors, is about to be signed.

30. The mandate of the National Commission for Truth and Justice was extended for a further three months to 31 December 1995. Canada and Switzerland recently granted financial resources to support the work of the Commission, which is collecting testimonies on human rights violations committed during the de facto regime. MICIVIH, after obtaining the consent of some victims, has transferred its files to the Commission. There are to date over 5,000 complaints of human rights abuses committed in the past. MICIVIH observers accompany the Commission's forensic anthropologist team to sites where the bodies of victims may be buried. Several foreign consultants have been recruited by MICIVIH to work for the Commission. The President of the Commission has announced that the final report on its findings will be submitted to President Aristide in December 1995.

VII. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

31. Since my last report, further progress has been made by the Haitian Government towards restoring macroeconomic stability as a prerequisite for economic recovery and sustained development. Inflation has continued to decline gradually, while the national currency has remained relatively stable. Early efforts to raise tax collections are producing record-level fiscal revenues, estimated at close to US$ 150 million for the year 1994/95. A rate of increase in the gross domestic product above the rate of growth of the population is estimated for 1995, fuelled by the increase in public sector expenditure, mainly funded by foreign assistance. The Inter-American Development Bank has played a key role in financing infrastructure investment.

32. However, the Government's negotiations with IMF and the World Bank on conditions, including privatization, for a structural adjustment loan agreement have been put on hold while the new Government's economic policies are being

discussed. If these negotiations fail, neither essential aid pledged nor new loans will be disbursed as planned. The Government would have to cut its current expenditure substantially, leading to a major reduction in public sector investment and impairing its capacity to take over functions now carried out by UNMIH. Moreover, the value of the Haitian currency would deteriorate further and both foreign and domestic private investment would continue to be sluggish. The successful conclusion of an adjustment agreement would facilitate future financial cooperation between the Government and the donor community and allow for pledged financial resources to be used more rapidly to jump-start the devastated Haitian economy and lay the foundation for its sustainable development.

33. In spite of progress in many areas, the Government continues to face serious challenges. The fiscal budget for 1995-1996 is still under discussion. Despite new tax measures and the large revenue increase, external resources will remain a critical part of total financing. Although employment in the third quarter increased at a faster pace than in the previous two quarters, unemployment and underemployment remain very high. Private investment has increased since mid-year, but still insufficiently to give a decisive impetus to the economy.

34. As of 31 August 1995, total financial commitments by multilateral and bilateral donors and creditors for the period October 1994 to the year 2000 reached US$ 1.7 billion. Of these, around US$ 650 million - including balance-of-payments support - are expected to be disbursed before the end of the year. The commitments of the United Nations system amount to 37 per cent (US$ 630 million) of total multilateral and bilateral financial resources (see annex IV). In the third quarter of 1995, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions have intensified their operational and financial activities in Haiti, mostly in the context of the emergency economic recovery programme, but new initiatives and cooperation projects have also been launched.

35. UNDP projects advanced considerably in the fields of penitentiary reform, civic education, an information system for the presidency, school infrastructure, support to small enterprises and environmental community programmes. Two technical assistance projects (for agricultural development and the Commission on Truth and Justice) have been completed successfully and new projects in the fields of decentralization, water management and support to Parliament, as well as a comprehensive programme of horizontal cooperation with Latin American and Caribbean countries are being launched. Switzerland has joined in Government of Haiti/UNDP/Office of Project Services (OPS) projects and work has intensified with other bilateral donors, in particular Canada, France, Japan and the United States.

36. The UNV programme in Haiti, in human rights, the electoral process and development sectors, reached its peak of 70 Volunteers in the third quarter of the year. In addition to its regular programme operations, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) assisted the Government in its new student support programme and launched a national campaign for breast-feeding. The campaign of UNICEF/Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) to eradicate measles was completed successfully. The United Nations Population

Fund (UNFPA) co-sponsored the national symposium on population and development and participated in a new project to provide credit to rural women and improve information on their reproductive health. It also contributed financially to the Cornell-Gheskio Centre, a Haitian AIDS treatment institution, which will include family planning services for its patients.

37. PAHO/WHO continued to emphasize child health, prevention of maternity-related mortality and infectious diseases, in particular tuberculosis, malaria and sexually transmitted diseases. An agreement has just been signed between PAHO/WHO and the Hospital of the Haiti State University to modernize its maternity department.

38. The World Food Programme (WFP) participated as a main contributor in the launching of a new major agricultural project to rehabilitate water-basin areas affected by erosion. A donation from Argentina, 13,400 tons of maize arrived in Port-au-Prince in late September, thus providing additional resources for WFP activities. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continued its support to institution-building in the agricultural sector, including land reform and revitalization of agricultural production. The successful completion of a programme to assist farmers led to the launching of a major project with the European Union as the main contributor to establish a seed production station.

39. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has continued its technical assistance and training work for the staff of the National Bureau of Migration of the Haitian Government, and is formulating a project to assist in the reintegration of refugees who have been victims of persecution.

40. In the framework of its global strategy, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is emphasizing its technical and administrative support to the national plan for education. In the field of information, the first subregional community radio - as part of a project to install four radio stations - started to transmit in Tiburon in August. Substantial progress has also been achieved in the joint project by the Ministry of Culture, UNDP and UNESCO to rehabilitate and promote historical, cultural and natural resources.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

41. My report on the financing of UNMIH (A/50/363) is currently before the General Assembly, and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has recommended acceptance of my budget proposals (A/50/488). The report indicates that the total cost for maintaining UNMIH will amount to US$ 152,011,500 gross for the period from 1 August 1995 to 29 February 1996. This amount includes US$ 63,606,720 previously authorized by General Assembly resolution 49/239 of 31 March 1995 for the operation of the Mission from 1 August to 31 October 1995.

42. As at 20 October 1995, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNMIH for the period since the inception of the Mission to 31 August 1995

amounted to US$ 33,778,057. The total unpaid assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to US$ 2.2 billion.

IX. OBSERVATIONS

43. Seven months after UNMIH took over from the multinational force, the Mission has made substantial progress towards fulfilling its mandate as defined by resolution 940 (1994). The legislative and local elections were carried out in an environment free of fear, violence and intimidation. It is reasonable to presume that UNMIH, under its present mandate, will be able to ensure that a similar climate will prevail during presidential elections expected to be held in December 1995 or January 1996.

44. As the end of UNMIH's mandate approaches, the establishment of a professional police force capable of maintaining law and order throughout the country assumes increased urgency. While the training of 5,000 policemen will be completed formally by February 1996, most will have limited experience. Attention should focus on the selection and training of the Haitian National Police supervisors and on providing the force with the necessary equipment. I reiterate my appeal to Member States to give immediate and serious consideration to contributing to the voluntary fund set up to support the creation of an adequate police force in Haiti. In view of the greater emphasis placed on training activities and bearing in mind the need to streamline the operation because of the financial crisis of the Organization, I propose to reduce the strength of the CIVPOL component significantly before the end of the year.

45. The local and legislative elections have now been concluded and the new Parliament, which opened its special session on 18 October 1995, has been constituted. However, the election of its members continues to be contested by the leaders of many political parties. The dates for the presidential elections, as required by provisions of the Haitian Constitution, are fast approaching, and it is essential that all political forces in the country cooperate to enable the Haitian people to participate in the building of their country's new democracy.

46. UNMIH has received full cooperation from President Aristide and the Government of Haiti in its efforts to accomplish its mandate. I would like to put on record my sincere gratitude to them. I also wish to pay tribute to my Special Representative, Lakhdar Brahimi, whose wisdom and sense of commitment are deeply appreciated. Finally, I would like to extend my appreciation to all the dedicated personnel of UNMIH for their perseverance in helping the Mission to fulfil its mandate satisfactorily.

Annex I

Composition and strength of the military component of UNMIH as of 5 November 1995

Country	Operational military forces	Support military forces	Force headquarters	Total
Antigua and Barbuda			1	1
Argentina			1	1
Bahamas	Infantry 37			37
Bangladesh	Infantry 850		22	872
Barbados	Infantry 27			27
Belize	Infantry 35			35
Canada		Aviation Engineer Transport 473	26	499
Djibouti	Infantry 198		4	202
France			1	1
Guatemala	Military police 119		3	122
Guyana	Infantry 60		1	61
Honduras	Infantry 116		3	119
India	Military police 120		3	123
Ireland			2	2
Jamaica	Infantry 54		1	55
Nepal	Infantry 410		4	414
Netherlands	Infantry 157		4	161
Pakistan	Infantry 849		21	870
Suriname	Infantry 31			31
Trinidad and Tobago	Infantry 55		2	57
United States of America	Infantry military police, special operations forces 1 662	Aviation Engineer Medical 538	68	2 267
Total	4 780	1 011	167	5 958

Annex II

Composition and strength of the civilian police component of UNMIH

Algeria	15
Argentina	45
Austria	17
Bangladesh	83
Barbados	10
Benin	35
Canada	96
Djibouti	14
France	93
Jordan	144
Mali	24
Nepal	54
Pakistan	48
Philippines	50
Russian Federation	3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7
Saint Lucia	7
Suriname	15
Togo	20
Total	780

Annex III

Crime statistics

Offence	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	15 Oct.
Murder	56	57	62	49	54	36	19	11
Vigilante murder	45	22	13	14	13	8	9	5
Total murders	101	79	75	63	67	44	28	16
Armed robbery	35	34	35	18	16	12	4	1
Aggravated assault	99	41	98	76	56	60	56	22
Car jacking	21	14	7	6	11	8	9	2
Looting	6	9	10	6	7	2	3	1
Rape	3	4	12	9	8	11	7	4
Jail escape	1	4	13	13	10	8	6	3

Annex IV

United Nations system: estimates of financial flows as of 31 August 1995

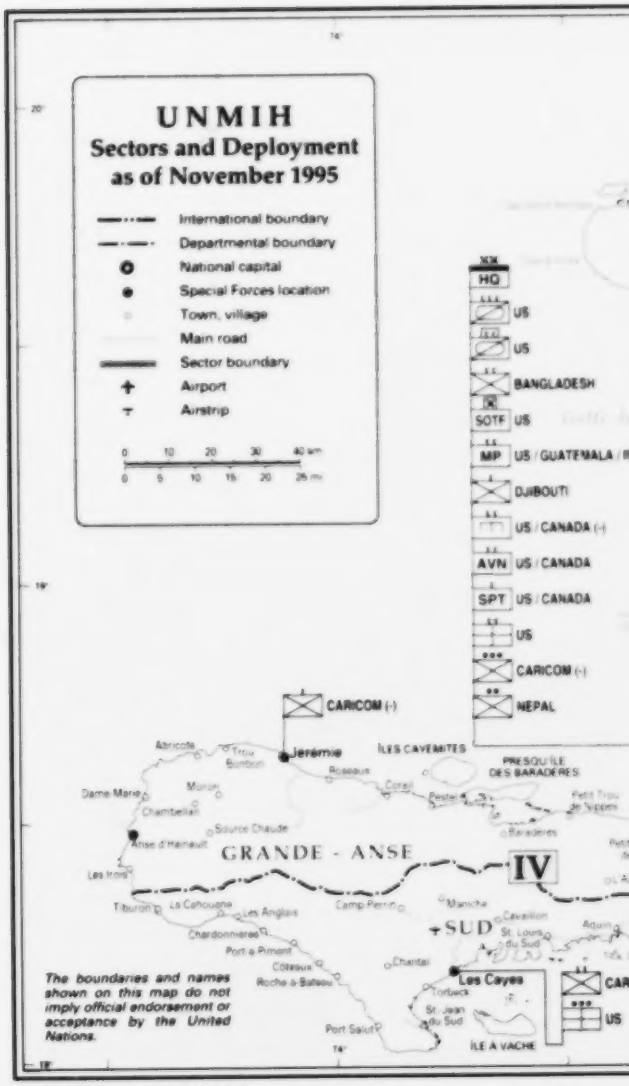
(In millions of United States dollars)

	Commitments		Disbursement projections			
	Total	New	1994/95	1996	1997 and beyond	Disbursements to date
International Development Association	388.6 a/	248.9	72.8	152.5	163.4	49.6
International Fund for Agricultural Development	24.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	18.8	0.0
IMF	145.0	145.0	25.6	45.4	74.0	25.6
PAHO/WHO	3.9	3.9	2.0	1.9	0.0	1.4
UNDP/Capital Development Fund	37.1	35.1	15.2	16.8	5.1	15.2
UNFPA	3.9	3.9	1.8	2.1	0.0	1.7
UNICEF	12.1	12.1	9.6	2.6	0.0	8.4
WFP	15.2	15.2	6.5	4.5	3.0	5.5
Grand total	630.6	464.1	133 5	231.8	264.3	107.4

Source: UNDP, World Bank.

Note: Total commitments include funds committed before October 1994 that have since been reactivated. New commitments include funds committed since October 1994. Disbursements in 1994/95 are disbursements from October 1994 to December 1995. Estimates for 1996, 1997 and beyond do not include disbursements from commitments made after 31 August 1995.

a/ Includes credits subject to International Development Association (World Bank) Board approval.



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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1995/923
6 November 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolutions 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993 and 1014 (1995) of 15 September 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 23 October 1995 (S/1995/881) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL),

Commending the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

Stressing the importance of full cooperation and close coordination between UNOMIL and the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in the implementation of their respective mandates,

Noting the appreciable progress the Liberian parties have recently made towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict including the re-establishment of a cease-fire, installation of the new Council of State and an agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the peace process from cease-fire to election,

Noting also that the Liberian parties appear more determined than ever before to take tangible steps towards the restoration of peace and stability in their country,

Expressing its concern about the incidence of cease-fire violations and delays in the process of disengagement of forces,

Expressing also its appreciation to those African States that have contributed and are contributing troops to ECOMOG,

Commending also those Member States that have provided assistance in support of the peace process, including contributions to the Trust Fund for Liberia,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 23 October 1995;

2. Decides to adjust the mandate of UNOMIL to be defined as follows:

(a) To exercise its good offices to support the efforts of ECOWAS and the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG) to implement the peace agreements and to cooperate with them for this purpose;

(b) To investigate all allegations of violations of the cease-fire reported to the Cease-fire Violations Committee, to recommend measures to prevent the recurrence of such violations and to report to the Secretary-General accordingly;

(c) To monitor compliance with the other military provisions of the peace agreements including disengagement of forces, disarmament and observance of the arms embargo and to verify their impartial application;

(d) To assist, as appropriate, in the maintenance of assembly sites agreed upon by ECOMOG, the LNTG and the factions, and in the implementation of a programme for demobilization of combatants, in cooperation with the LNTG, donor agencies and non-governmental organizations;

(e) To support, as appropriate, humanitarian assistance activities;

(f) To investigate and report to the Secretary-General on violations of human rights and to assist local human rights groups, as appropriate, in raising voluntary contributions for training and logistic support;

(g) To observe and verify the election process, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and ECOWAS, including the legislative and presidential elections to be held in accordance with provisions of the peace agreements;

3. Decides that the number of military observers should be a maximum of 160;

4. Welcomes also in this context the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report concerning the new concept of operations for UNOMIL;

5. Calls upon all the Liberian parties to respect and implement fully and expeditiously all the agreements and commitments they have entered into, in particular with regard to the maintenance of the cease-fire, disarmament and demobilization of combatants, and national reconciliation, taking into account that the restoration of peace and democracy in Liberia is primarily the responsibility of those parties which signed the Abuja Agreement on 19 August 1995 (S/1995/742);

6. Urges Member States to provide additional support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, and in this regard encourages States that pledged assistance to fulfil their commitments;

7. Urges also all Member States to provide financial, logistical and other assistance in support of ECOMOG to enable it to carry out its mandate, particularly with respect to assembly and disarmament of the Liberian factions;

8. Welcomes the commitments made at the Conference on Assistance to Liberia, held in New York on 27 October 1995;

9. Reiterates that continued support by the international community for the peace process in Liberia is contingent on the continued commitment by the Liberian parties to achieve national reconciliation in line with the peace process;

10. Urges the LNTG to take the necessary action to avoid further incidents of cease-fire violations and maintain the momentum of the peace process;

11. Reminds all States of their obligations to comply strictly with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) and to bring all instances of violations of the arms embargo before the Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995);

12. Calls on ECOMOG, in accordance with the agreement regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOMOG in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement (S/26272) and the new concept of operations, to take necessary action to provide security for UNOMIL observers and civilian staff;

13. Stresses the need for close contacts and enhanced coordination between UNOMIL and ECOMOG in their operational activities at all levels;

14. Demands once more that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of ECOMOG and UNOMIL personnel, as well as organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia, and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

15. Stresses the need for improved coordination in carrying out the repatriation of refugees and the resettlement of internally displaced persons;

16. Stresses also the importance of respect of human rights in Liberia as well as the necessity to rehabilitate promptly the penitentiary system in this country;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to submit by 15 December 1995 a progress report on the situation in Liberia including the implementation of the adjusted mandate of UNOMIL, as well as its new concept of operations;

18. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all UNOMIL personnel for their tireless efforts to bring peace and reconciliation to Liberia;

19. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/924
6 November 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and its continuing efforts to implement the United Nations Settlement Plan for that territory.

On several recent occasions the Security Council has expressed concern over the slow progress in implementing the Plan and in particular over the delays in completing the identification process. I share that concern. The purpose of this letter is to inform the members of the Security Council of decisions which I have taken to accelerate identification. Both parties and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) have been informed of those decisions.

The delays which have taken place have to a considerable extent been due to the complexities of the procedures for identification which I put forward in July 1993 (S/26185). Those procedures have inter alia required that identification take place only in the presence of (a) a representative of each of the parties, (b) a sheikh nominated by each party and (c) an observer of the OAU. In many cases identification has had to be suspended, or has not started, because of the absence of one or more of these persons. The decisions described in this letter are intended to simplify these aspects of the procedures.

Hitherto identification has taken place in the Territory and in the camps near Tindouf and in the Tindouf area. Some work remains to be done in those areas but most of the applicants who remain to be considered by the Identification Commission are resident in Morocco and Mauritania. A comprehensive effort will now be launched in all these areas. As in the past, the parties will be invited to send representatives to observe the proceedings at all identification centres and to present sheikhs or alternates. An OAU observer will also be asked to attend.

In the case of the 85 subfractions for which the list of sheikhs and alternates has already been established, the previous practice will be followed at identification centres inside the Territory and in the camps, with the following exception. If a party representative, a sheikh and/or the OAU observer is absent, identification will nevertheless proceed, provided that the

schedule for identification has been duly communicated to the parties, the convocation lists have been issued and the hours of work have been announced.

In the case of the other three tribal groupings (H41, H61 and J51/52), and in the case of all identification which takes place outside the Territory and the camps, the procedure will be modified. In these areas also, identification will proceed even if a party representative, a sheikh and/or the OAU observer is absent. While the sheikh who is present will be able to assist in identifying the applicant, the latter's claim for inclusion in the electoral roll, under any of the five criteria, will be evaluated on the basis of documentary evidence.

Two documents will be required for this purpose: first, a birth certificate issued by the competent authorities in the country of the applicant's birth to substantiate that he or she is the child of a father born in the Territory or has other links with the Territory; and secondly, a document issued by the competent authorities within the internationally recognized frontiers of the Territory before 1974 to substantiate the father's birth in the Territory.

I am convinced that the modified procedures described above must now be put into effect and that they will neither impair the reliability of identification nor undermine the recourse procedures provided for in the Identification Commission's terms of reference (S/26185, annex II). I have therefore instructed my Acting Special Representative to proceed accordingly. I rely on the cooperation of the two parties in order to help MINURSO overcome the delays which have rightly been of concern to the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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S/1995/925
6 November 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 NOVEMBER 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Council are grateful for your letter of 27 October 1995 (S/1995/924) about the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

The members of the Council request you to continue your contacts with the parties on this matter and to report thereon in the framework of the report requested in paragraph 4 of resolution 1017 (1995) by 15 November 1995.

The members of the Council fully support your efforts and those of your Acting Special Representative to accelerate the identification process and to implement the Settlement Plan. They urge both parties to cooperate fully with MINURSO in order to overcome the delays in the identification process.

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
President of the Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1995/926
6 November 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 NOVEMBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of the continuing violations of the cease-fire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between the two countries that were committed by the Iranian side between 18 September 1995 and 27 October 1995, as shown in the annex hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

1. 18 September 1995

At 0100 hours, an Iranian patrol boat carrying four men armed with Kalashnikov rifles fired at an Iraqi boat and pursued it in our territorial waters in the Matu'ah area. The crew of the Iraqi boat fled to the Iraqi bank of the Shatt al-Arab, and the Iranian patrol towed the Iraqi boat to the Iranian side.

2. 22 September 1995

An Iranian patrol composed of two civilians armed with Kalashnikov rifles on board a yellow-coloured boat abducted the Iraqi fisherman Da'ud Abd al-Husayn with his boat, while he was fishing in our territorial waters opposite Abadan.

3. 26 September 1995

At 0845 hours, the Iranian side built a guard post on the roof of the building located at coordinates 986729.

4. 7 October 1995

At 1130 hours, two Iranian helicopters were seen coming from the Iranian rear in the direction of Sumar at coordinates 5641. They flew along the boundary line at high altitude estimated at more than 1,500 metres over the Harran river and returned at high speed in the direction of Iranian territory.

5. 11 October 1995

At 0830 hours, the Iranian side manned a new post at coordinates 565453 (southern Majnun). Ten men armed with GS assault rifles were stationed at the post.

6. 18 October 1995

At 1030 hours, a helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear in the direction of the Iranian Khusrawi complex. A moment later it returned to the Iranian rear without landing on the complex.

7. 24 October 1995

At 1300 hours, the Iranian side built a 2-metre-high guard post of blocks at coordinates 560500 and erected beside it 11 flags, 9 of them Iranian and 2 coloured blue and green.

8. 27 October 1995

At 0930 hours, a khaki-coloured Chinook helicopter was seen flying at an altitude of 100 to 120 metres 4 kilometres from the border zone in a north-south direction. At 0940 hours, it returned to the Iranian rear.